

ARCHEOLOGICAL REMAINS FROM THE KAMCHATKA EXCAVATIONS 51

172 wooden shaft. Length, 110 mm.; greatest width, 47 mm.; smallest width, 10 mm.; thickness of the narrow end, 9 mm.; of the broad end, 8 mm. Fig. 22, b, shows the side view.

(4) A long stone arrow point (2723).

(5) A stone ax (2724).

(6) Three stone arrow points, not finished (2725-2727).

(7) Stone pestles (see site Kavran, 2729-2733).

173 On the right bank of the Kavran River, in 6 minutes' walk from its mouth, a site surrounded by a wall of earth was dug out. Within the wall there were three almost circular pits as shown in figure 23. According to a tradition this was the fortified place of Kulki, a strong man of Koryak origin, who used to cross the central mountain ridge of the peninsula in order to fight the chiefs of the Kamchatka valley. The digging of the site was carried to the depth of 2,247 mm., the frozen soil reaching to the depth of 2,095 mm. The shaft dug represented the following layers:

1027 mm.	a layer of turf (A).
1287	clay containing (B) organic remains.
1522	charcoal, implements, organic remains and clay (C).
1797	clay containing very little organic remains (D).
2167	yellow clay (E).
2347	shingle (F).

The excavation of the site was continued from June 22 to July 10 inclusive. As the soil was still frozen it had to be thawed by burning wood, layer after layer. This, however, did not prevent the breaking by the spade of some of the artifacts while digging. Almost all of the artifacts were found in layer C, and very few of them in layers B and D. The fact that artifacts were discovered only at a certain depth bears witness of the antiquity of the site. The following objects were found:

- (1) 24 stone arrow points; the largest is 100 mm. long and the smallest 21 mm. (2665-2683). Of these the following are illustrated: figure 30 (2666), a-c, a laurel leaf-like blade of black flint with some defective trimming. Length, 99 mm.; greatest width, 32 mm.; greatest thickness, 12 mm. Figure 36 (2667), a-b, an obsidian blade of a laurel leaf-like shape, nicely trimmed. Length, 48 mm.; greatest width, 17 mm.; thickness, 10 mm. Figure 29 (2668), a-c, an arrow point of black flint, with small facets and symmetrical sides finely trimmed. Length, 60 mm.; greatest width, 16 mm.; greatest thickness, 8 mm. Figure 35 (2685), a small arrow blade of black flint. Length, 21 mm.; greatest width, 10 mm.; greatest thickness, 4 mm.
- (2) Fragments of pottery (2689, 2720, 2721).
- (3) A stone ax of quartz limestone (2728).
- (4) A lance point of tawny gray flint, rudely chipped, evidently not finished. Length, 222 mm.; greatest width, 44 mm.; greatest thickness, 40 mm. See figure 33 (2723).
- (5) Five stone pestles (2729-2733) of the sites Kulki and Kavran, used for grinding food of edible plants and roots mixed with meat, fat or animal oil. The largest found in Kavran was 228 mm. long and is illustrated in figure 28 (2733) a-b. Made of quartz slate.
- (6) Three fragments of Japanese porcelain cups (2746).
- (7) Two pieces of iron (2745).
- (8) Shells of mollusks (2747).
- (9) 35 fragments of bone arrow heads (2747a).
- (10) The bone part of a root digger (2748), in Kamchadal gasqar.
- (11) The same as No. 10 (2749).
- (12) A bone arch which served as stanchions of an ancient Kamchadal dog sledge, in Kamchadal man. Illustrated in figure 31 (2750), 4/15 of natural size.
- (13) Two bone hooks (2751, 2752). The first hook is illustrated in figure 43, 1/3 natural size; the second in figure 50.
- (14) Fragments of bone implements (2753-2756).